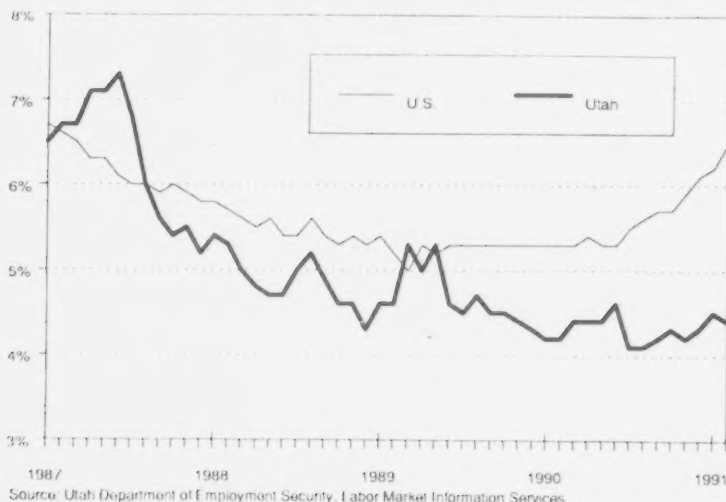


Utah Labor Market Report

February 1991
Volume 1, No. 2

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



Utah's economy holds out against the national recession one more month—

Although the U.S. continues to lose employment and see increasing unemployment, Utah keeps job growth strong and joblessness actually drops.

While down one-tenth of a point from January, Utah's February unemployment rate of 4.4 percent did register slightly higher than the February 1990 rate of 4.2 percent, and approximately 2,400 more Utahns were out-of-work in February 1991 than February of last year. However, the State's labor market remains in good economic shape. Although Utah's layoffs are definitely distressing to the individuals involved, they have not yet affected the overall economy. Currently, Utah's jobless rate falls more than 2 whole percentage points below the national average.

Despite some layoffs, Utah created 29,100 net new

jobs over the past 12 months. The State is still generating employment at a moderate 4.2 percent rate. While the U.S. takes an employment licking, Utah jobs keep on ticking. In fact, final data for the third quarter of 1990 show the State doing much better in the job growth arena than preliminary figures indicated. However, Utah is not completely oblivious to the national downturn and is beginning to see her share of layoffs. Fortunately, most sectors are producing a sufficient number of jobs to keep the labor force employed. Therefore, Utah will continue to weather the national economic storm nicely.

The service industry pumped out the largest number of new jobs of any major industrial sector—a trend that hasn't changed much over the past decade. The 13,000 positions added by services account for 45 percent of Utah's net new non-farm jobs and, also, represent an increase of over 7 percent in the industry. Big employment producers in services included computer services

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THE RATE (Seasonally Adjusted)

Feb 1991	Utah	4.4%	U.S.	6.5%
Jan 1991	Utah	4.5%	U.S.	6.2%
Feb 1990	Utah	4.2%	U.S.	5.3%

NONFARM JOBS (% Change from a year ago)

Feb 1991	Utah	4.2%	U.S.	-0.3%
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CPI-U (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)

Jan 1991	U.S.	134.6	Yr-over chng	5.7%
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PPI (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)

Jan 1991	U.S.	118.9	Yr-over chng	3.5%
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(which include software companies)—up 18 percent, engineering and management firms and hotels and lodging places.

The construction industry continued to show a strong employment growth rate this month.

Construction's 6 percent expansion meant 1,400 new Utah jobs. Ongoing non-residential and new residential construction projects fueled this industry's healthy addition to Utah's employment figures.

Growth in the trade sector registered a moderate 4 percent increase over the past 12 months. Combined, wholesale and retail trade added 6,700 new positions to Utah's economy. Expansion in wholesale trade has improved to 4 percent. Retail establishments netted 5,100 new jobs during the past year.

Growth in the transportation/communication/utilities sector

slowed to less than 3 percent in February—largely as the result of Eastern Airlines layoffs. However, many of these jobs may be restored when Continental opens the Eastern reservation center.

■ Utah's unemployment rate edged down one-tenth of a percentage point to 4.4 percent.

■ While the nation is losing more than 200,000 jobs a month, Utah has created 29,100 new positions over the past twelve months.

■ Utah's jobless rate stands more than 2 percent points below the U.S. average of 6.5 percent.

Manufacturing employment is growing at a remarkable 3 percent rate—'remarkable' as the U.S. manufacturing sector has been losing jobs for quite some time. Since February 1990, Utah's manufacturing sector has netted 3,100 new jobs. Still, a few manufacturing layoffs have occurred. However, they should not prove crippling to the Utah economy.

The mining, finance/insurance/real estate, and government sectors produced the most lethargic year-to-year growth rates in February. Mining employment is up slightly more than 2 percent (200 jobs) in comparison with last year. Finance/insurance/real estate employment almost reached the 3 percent growth mark.

Cutbacks in defense jobs kept government growth down. The public sector saw a February 1990 to February 1991 increase of less than 2 percent. However, both state and local governments had moderate showings with expansion rates of 3 and 4 percent.

Given the positive outlook for the national economy, Utah should see nothing more than slower growth in the upcoming months. □

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

■ Services, construction, trade, and manufacturing showed the strongest employment expansion over the past 12 month period.

RAW

**Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs,
Not Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

	Feb 1991(f)	Feb 1990	Percent Change	Jan 1991(p)	Dec 1990(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	793.1	773.8	2.5	787.8	777.0
Employed	754.5	737.8	2.3	751.3	742.9
Unemployed	38.6	36.0	7.2	36.4	34.1
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	4.7	---	4.6	4.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	729.8	700.7	4.2	727.8	747.5
Mining	8.5	8.3	2.4	8.6	8.7
Metal Mining	2.9	3.0	-3.3	3.0	3.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.6	2.5
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	2.9	2.7	7.4	3.0	3.1
Contract Construction	24.2	22.8	6.1	24.4	28.1
Manufacturing	107.5	104.4	3.0	107.2	109.2
Durable Goods	71.1	69.1	2.9	70.9	72.1
Primary Metals	5.9	5.7	3.5	6.0	6.0
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	13.7	13.6	0.7	13.7	13.9
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	11.6	11.7	-0.9	11.6	11.8
Transportation Equipment	17.9	17.5	2.3	18.0	18.0
Lumber/Furniture/Stone/Clay/Glass*	10.3	9.6	7.3	10.4	10.6
Other Durable Goods*	11.7	11.0	6.4	11.7	11.7
Nondurable Goods	36.4	35.3	3.1	36.3	37.2
Food & Related Products	11.6	11.4	1.8	11.6	12.4
Other Nondurable Goods*	24.8	23.9	3.8	24.7	24.8
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	42.8	41.6	2.8	43.2	44.0
Railroad Transportation	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Trucking & Warehousing	15.9	14.6	8.9	15.8	16.5
Transportation by Air*	6.6	6.9	-4.3	7.3	7.4
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.1	3.2	-3.1	3.1	3.1
Communications	7.2	7.0	2.9	7.2	7.2
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.6	7.6	-0.3	7.4	7.4
Trade	170.5	163.8	4.1	172.0	183.7
Wholesale Trade	38.4	36.8	4.3	38.2	39.6
Durable Goods*	22.4	22.1	1.4	22.2	23.3
Nondurable Goods	16.1	14.8	8.8	16.0	16.3
Retail Trade	132.1	127.0	4.0	133.8	144.1
Food Stores	23.7	23.3	1.7	24.2	25.3
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	15.7	15.1	4.0	15.8	16.3
Eating & Drinking Places	43.7	40.7	7.4	43.2	45.4
Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores*	11.3	10.8	4.6	11.7	12.7
Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply*	20.1	20.6	-2.4	21.4	24.6
Miscellaneous Retail	17.6	16.4	80.0	17.5	19.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.6	33.7	2.7	34.3	34.5
Depository Institutions*	13.1	12.9	1.6	13.2	13.4
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	21.5	20.8	3.4	21.1	21.1
Services	187.6	174.6	7.4	185.5	187.1
Hotels & Lodging Places	13.6	12.2	11.5	13.4	13.2
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	18.1	16.8	7.7	17.9	17.8
Computer-Related*	9.1	7.7	18.2	8.7	8.6
Other Business Services*	27.7	27.2	1.8	28.1	30.1
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	7.1	6.7	6.0	7.0	6.9
Health	47.7	44.4	7.4	47.4	47.5
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	38.6	37.1	4.0	37.7	38.3
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.8
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	15.2	13.3	14.3	14.9	14.9
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	5.8	4.7	23.4	5.7	5.4
Government	154.1	151.5	1.7	152.6	151.7
Federal Government	38.4	40.0	-4.0	38.1	37.9
U.S. Defense*	19.6	21.7	-9.7	19.7	20.0
Other Federal*	18.8	18.3	2.7	18.4	17.9
State Government	43.9	42.6	3.1	43.2	42.1
State Education*	24.1	23.9	0.8	23.6	22.6
Other State*	19.8	18.7	5.9	19.6	19.5
Local Government	71.8	68.8	4.4	71.3	71.7
Public School Districts*	47.7	45.7	4.4	47.2	47.5
Other Local*	24.1	23.1	4.3	24.1	24.2

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS.

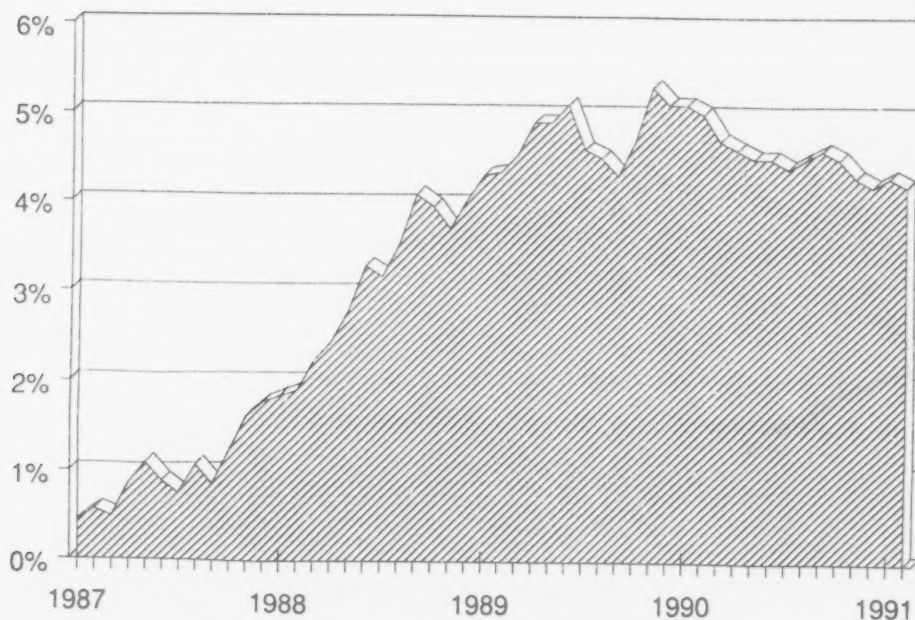
ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs
Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)

	Feb 1991(f)	Feb 1990	Percent Change	Jan 1990(p)	Dec 1990(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	807.4	787.9	2.5	802.2	796.9
Employed.....	772.1	755.0	2.3	766.3	762.7
Unemployed.....	35.3	32.9	7.3	35.9	34.2
Percent of Labor Force.....	4.4	4.2	---	4.5	4.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	739.1	709.5	4.2	737.4	738.6
Mining.....	8.4	8.2	2.4	8.4	8.3
Contract Construction.....	28.9	27.3	6.1	28.7	28.7
Manufacturing.....	109.1	105.9	3.0	109.0	109.1
Durable Goods.....	72.1	70.1	2.9	71.9	72.3
Nondurable Goods.....	37.0	35.9	3.1	37.2	36.8
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities.....	43.3	42.0	2.9	43.9	43.6
Trade.....	175.2	168.3	4.1	174.5	176.7
Wholesale.....	39.0	37.3	4.3	38.7	39.3
Retail.....	136.2	130.9	4.0	135.8	137.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	34.8	33.9	2.7	34.6	34.5
Services.....	187.3	174.3	7.4	186.0	186.8
Government.....	152.2	149.6	1.7	152.3	150.8
Federal Government.....	38.7	40.4	-4.0	38.6	38.5
State Government.....	42.4	41.1	3.1	42.4	41.5
Local Government.....	71.1	68.1	4.4	71.3	70.8

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local job service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area chamber of commerce publications.

- Arrowhead Dental Laboratories will construct a \$1.6 million, 30,000 square-foot headquarters at 11200 South State Street in Sandy City. The company will consolidate its California and Utah operations resulting in the hire of 60 new employees.
- The U.S. Department of Labor approved Governor Bangerter's \$775,000 emergency request to help former Eastern Airlines employees who lost their jobs when their Salt Lake reservation center shut down in January.
- Three new ShopKo stores (Riverdale, Spanish Fork, and West Bountiful) recently opened. Each store encompasses over 70,000 square feet. Employment totals are as follows: Riverdale—215, Spanish Fork—133, and West Bountiful—175.
- McDonnell Douglas Corporation, due to a bill passed by the Utah State Legislature, will be able to use \$10 million in State funds to expand an aircraft component manufacturing plant in the Utah. The monies are expected to help expand the production line at the plant and allow the work force to expand to 1,400 people during the next decade.
- Kaibab Forest Products announced a layoff that will affect 73 people between February and June 1991.
- Compeq Manufacturing Company, a Taiwan-based printed circuit board manufacturer, opened a new plant in Salt Lake which will eventually employ 600 people. The 165,000 square-foot facility is located at the Salt Lake International Center and by the end of the year will have 200 employees.
- Longview Fibre's Spanish Fork facility is currently adding a \$1.5 million 100,000 square-foot warehouse addition. Along with other improvements, this addition will mean work for 30 additional people.
- Sunrider Corporation officials announced the closure of its Orem facility which will result in the layoff of 150 full-time employees.

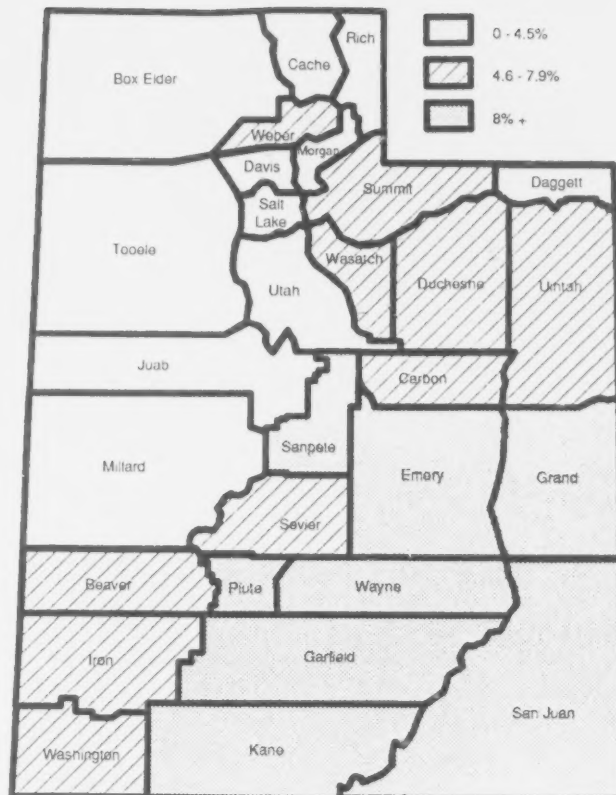
Utah's counties follow the State trend while ignoring the national pattern

Economic "blue skies" are still evident for most Utah counties despite the deepening national recession. As reflected by the combination of low unemployment rates and rapid year-over growth of nonfarm employment, four counties—Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Washington—stand out in this respect. For these, the current data are a continuation of trends of the past two years. "Abundant new jobs" seems to be the key to these success stories.

A few smaller counties—Daggett, Iron, Juab, Millard, and Uintah—also possess impressive current labor market statistics (job growth greater than four percent and unemployment rates less than five percent). Juab County appears to

■ *Only four counties experienced negative job growth over the past 12 months.*

■ *Utah, Morgan, Grand, Piute, and Washington counties showed the highest job growth—more than 5 percent.*



Unemployment Rates by County February 1991

be pulling out of its long-term economic stagnation.

On the other end of the spectrum are counties with very slow (or negative) employment growth. For some, such as Garfield, Duchesne, Wasatch, Wayne, and Weber, the indicators reflect ongoing economic doldrums. For others, such as San Juan, Emery, Box Elder,

and Tooele, the recession may be upon them. Box Elder and Tooele counties' job growth slowdowns began several months ago and ap-

Continued on page 7

■ *Piute, Garfield and Wayne counties experienced unemployment rates above 10 percent.*

■ *Morgan, Utah, and Daggett counties had unemployment rates below 3.5 percent.*

Continued from page 6

pear to be indicative of defense budget cutbacks.

Kane County deserves special mention. Layoffs in the mining and logging industries in nearby Arizona will likely push Kane County's already high unemployment rate considerably higher in the next three months.

To summarize by region of the state, the

Southeastern District is, as usual, in the worst economic shape. It has high unemployment and slow job growth. The Central District, with unemployment at the national average (6.5 percent), has moderate employment growth. Employment growth in Bear River District slowed markedly during 1990, but its unemployment rate remains one of the lowest in the state.

Southwestern District has the highest employment growth rate of any district, but its unemployment is somewhat high by Utah standards. Because of the strength of Utah County's economy, Mountainland District totals show rapid job growth and low unemployment. In the Wasatch Front (both North and South), job growth averages at moderate to rapid, and unemployment is relatively low. □

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist.

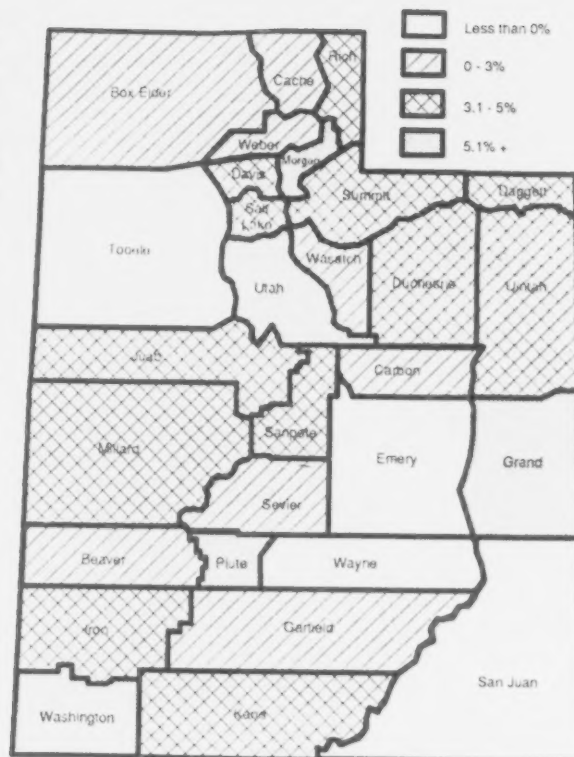
1990 Annual Average Utah Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed, by County

Planning District	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
			Number	Rate
State	792,000	758,000	34,000	4.3
Bear River	49,700	47,701	1,999	4.0
Box Elder	16,783	16,049	734	4.4
Cache	32,114	30,867	1,247	3.9
Rich	803	785	18	2.2
Wasatch Front North	155,459	148,131	7,328	4.7
Davis	79,339	76,113	3,226	4.1
Morgan	1,648	1,551	97	5.9
Weber	74,472	70,467	4,005	5.4
Wasatch Front South	368,713	354,360	14,353	3.9
Salt Lake	357,308	343,560	13,748	3.8
Tooele	11,405	10,800	605	5.3
Mountainland	130,851	125,731	5,120	3.9
Summit	8,493	8,012	481	5.7
Utah	117,656	113,329	4,327	3.7
Wasatch	4,702	4,390	312	6.6
Central	20,842	19,487	1,355	6.5
Juab	2,021	1,891	130	6.4
Millard	5,197	4,980	217	4.2
Piute	374	331	43	11.5
Sanpete	6,206	5,648	558	9.0
Sevier	6,041	5,710	331	5.5
Wayne	1,003	927	76	7.6
Southwestern	34,818	33,167	1,651	4.7
Beaver	1,940	1,846	94	4.8
Garfield	1,509	1,352	157	10.4
Iron	9,276	8,861	415	4.5
Kane	2,522	2,370	152	6.0
Washington	19,571	18,738	833	4.3
Uintah Basin	12,838	11,972	866	6.7
Daggett	456	449	7	1.5
Duchesne	4,462	4,105	357	8.0
Uintah	7,920	7,418	502	6.3
Southeastern	18,784	17,458	1,326	7.1
Carbon	8,193	7,666	527	6.4
Emery	3,543	3,263	280	7.9
Grand	3,088	2,867	221	7.2
San Juan	3,960	3,662	298	7.5

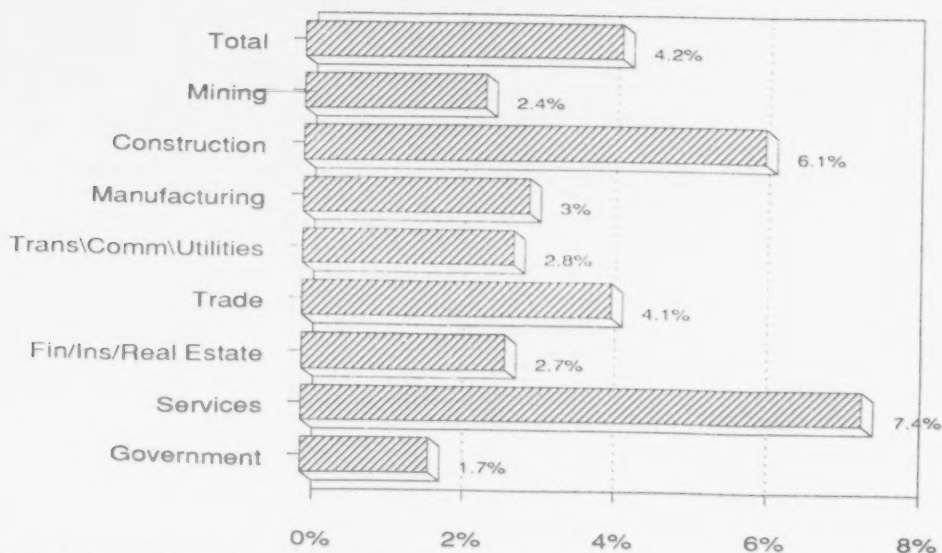
Source: Utah Dept. of Employment Security, LMI Services, 3/1/91.

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs by County February 1991

Source: Utah Department of Employment
Security Labor Market Informa-
tion Services



February 1991 Year-Over Percent Change In Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

By County

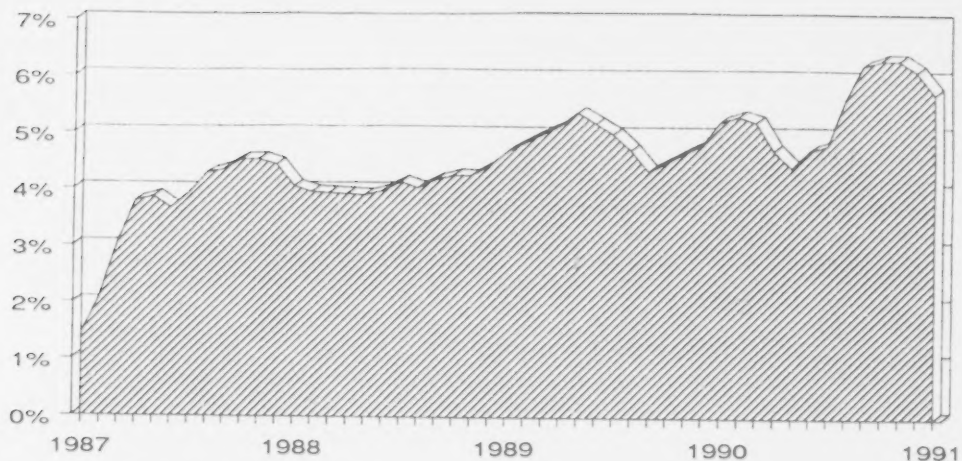
Table 3. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Feb 1991(f)	Jan 1991(p)	Dec 1990(r)	Feb 1990	Feb 1991(f)	Feb 1990	Percent Change	Jan 1991(p)	Dec 1990(r)
STATE TOTAL	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	729,800	700,710	4.2	727,800	747,100
Bear River	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.2	44,020	43,250	1.8	44,550	45,410
Box Elder.....	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.9	14,890	14,800	0.6	15,210	15,510
Cache.....	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.8	28,810	28,140	2.4	29,020	29,580
Rich	3.5	1.7	2.2	2.7	320	310	3.2	320	320
Wasatch Front	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.7	509,010	489,830	3.9	508,350	520,640
Wasatch Front North	4.1	4.5	5.2	3.8	126,620	122,910	3.0	126,750	128,150
Davis	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.3	59,770	56,920	5.0	59,250	60,610
Morgan	3.2	8.4	6.1	6.4	1,040	960	8.3	990	1,000
Weber.....	4.7	5.1	6.0	4.3	65,810	65,030	1.2	66,510	66,540
Wasatch Front South	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	382,390	366,920	4.2	381,600	392,490
Salt Lake	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	372,080	356,580	4.3	370,900	381,570
Tooele	4.3	4.5	5.3	4.7	10,310	10,340	-0.3	10,700	10,920
Mountainland	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.5	108,480	102,100	6.2	106,330	110,100
Summit.....	5.6	5.9	5.0	5.2	9,940	9,610	3.4	10,140	9,690
Utah	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.3	96,170	90,170	6.7	93,720	97,870
Wasatch.....	6.5	6.3	7.2	6.2	2,370	2,320	2.2	2,470	2,540
Central	6.5	6.8	6.9	5.5	14,480	14,060	3.0	14,590	15,610
Juab	4.4	4.6	4.5	3.2	1,730	1,650	4.8	1,720	1,740
Millard	3.8	4.5	4.5	3.5	3,410	3,260	4.6	3,440	3,520
Piute.....	17.8	16.2	9.3	13.0	190	170	11.8	180	180
Sanpete.....	8.8	9.3	10.6	7.3	3,930	3,790	3.7	3,960	4,630
Sevier.....	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.3	4,770	4,730	0.8	4,840	5,020
Wayne.....	10.4	11.2	8.5	7.3	450	460	-2.2	450	520
Southwestern	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.4	26,970	25,230	6.9	26,500	27,010
Beaver.....	5.6	4.1	4.0	3.9	1,220	1,200	1.7	1,240	1,270
Garfield	17.4	11.4	9.8	8.8	1,160	1,130	2.7	1,140	1,320
Iron.....	4.9	5.3	5.4	4.3	7,950	7,620	4.3	7,790	7,890
Kane.....	8.6	7.0	5.8	6.1	1,400	1,340	4.5	1,390	1,490
Washington.....	5.0	5.5	4.8	3.9	15,240	13,940	9.3	14,940	15,040
Uintah Basin	4.9	5.8	6.8	5.7	10,320	9,980	3.4	10,650	11,020
Daggett	1.6	3.2	1.9	2.1	260	250	4.0	260	270
Duchesne.....	5.6	6.7	8.5	5.8	3,650	3,580	2.0	3,720	3,900
Uintah.....	4.7	5.4	6.0	5.8	6,410	6,150	4.2	6,670	6,850
Southeastern	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.7	16,530	16,270	1.6	16,890	17,330
Carbon	6.2	6.3	6.2	7.6	7,670	7,520	2.0	7,730	7,940
Emery.....	9.1	9.6	9.6	9.3	3,500	3,540	-1.1	3,630	3,670
Grand	9.3	7.5	7.5	6.1	2,180	2,010	8.5	2,250	2,360
San Juan.....	9.5	10.9	10.4	7.7	3,180	3,200	-0.6	3,280	3,360
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.7	497,600	478,700	3.9	496,600	508,800
Provo/Orem MSA	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.3	96,170	90,170	6.7	93,720	97,870

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: *Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PRICES

Table 4. Current U.S. Price Indices

	INDEX		Percent
	Jan 1991	Jan 1990	Change
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)			
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U¹)	134.6	127.4	5.7
Food and Beverages	135.9	130.0	4.5
Food at Home	135.8	131.0	3.7
Housing	131.8	125.9	4.7
Rent Residential	141.2	135.8	4.0
Fuel and Other Utilities	114.8	110.8	3.6
Medical Care	171.0	155.9	9.7
Apparel and Upkeep	123.8	116.7	6.1
Transportation	125.5	117.2	7.1
Gasoline	108.0	90.6	19.2
Energy ³	107.1	97.6	9.7
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR:			
(1982-84 = \$1.00)	\$0.743	\$0.794	-6.4
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W²)	132.8	125.9	5.5
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)			
ALL COMODITIES	118.9	114.9	3.5
Finished Goods	121.9	117.6	3.7
Intermediate Materials	116.4	113.4	2.6
Crude Materials	113.8	106.5	6.9

1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job Service

Table 5. Employment Security Activities in Utah

	Feb 1991(p)	Feb 1990	Percent Change	Jan 1991
Nonfarm Jobs Available	17,294	17,810	-2.9	17,722
New Applications for Jobs	8,476	8,493	-0.2	10,180
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,590	6,440	-13.2	5,661
Initial Claims	1,057	1,043	1.3	1,932
Weeks Claimed	14,706	12,537	17.3	13,775
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.22	1.98	-	2.03
Reserve Fund Balance	\$8,280,703	6,597,386	2.5	8,560,736

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only and are listed for the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

- ☐ **Final Third Quarter 1990 Nonfarm Jobs and Wages by county and industry.**
- ☐ **1990 Utah State Compensation Survey Summary Report of Salaries and Fringe Benefits.**
- ☐ **Historical Consumer Price Index (CPI-U and CPI-W) series, by month, 1978-1990.**
- ☐ **Utah Reporting Units: Employment and Wages by Firm Size, 1990.**

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security,
P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Hours and Earnings

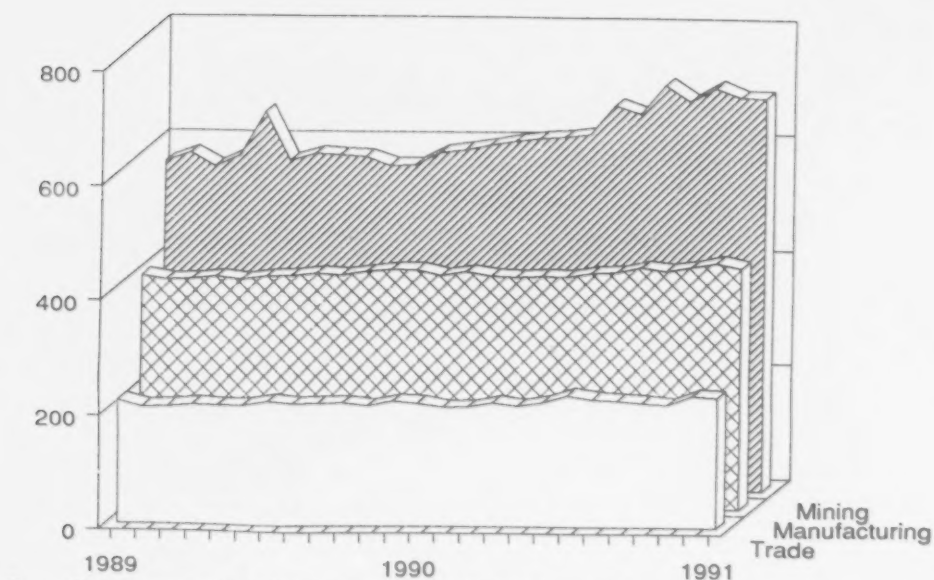
Table 6. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Jan 1991	Jan 1990	% Chng	Dec 1990(r)	Jan 1991(p)	Jan 1990	% Chng	Dec 1990(r)
MINING	686.39	593.14	15.7	681.68	44.6	41.8	6.7	44.7
Metal Mining	621.53	582.82	6.7	797.26	45.5	43.8	2.3	43.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	803.71	693.36	15.9	634.77	44.7	39.8	12.3	46.3
MANUFACTURING	423.06	406.13	4.2	417.68	40.1	39.5	1.5	40.2
Durable Goods	441.86	419.58	5.3	433.61	40.8	40.1	1.7	40.6
Primary Metals	576.03	532.53	8.2	540.09	42.2	43.3	-2.5	40.7
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	413.51	384.12	7.7	403.60	40.5	40.1	1.0	40.0
Transportation Equipment	575.89	552.35	4.3	560.84	43.3	41.2	5.1	42.2
Nondurable Goods	388.61	381.47	1.9	387.50	38.9	38.3	1.6	39.5
Food and Kindred Products	345.47	358.66	-3.7	344.44	38.6	37.9	1.8	39.5
TRADE	229.03	215.45	6.3	214.79	29.9	28.8	3.8	28.6
Wholesale	389.24	368.08	5.7	374.71	38.5	37.1	3.8	37.1
Retail	188.08	172.49	9.0	174.11	27.7	26.4	4.9	26.5
Food Stores	163.57	143.82	13.7	164.09	25.8	25.5	1.2	25.8
Other Retail	185.75	155.18	19.7	167.20	30.5	29.7	3.7	27.5

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average Weekly Wage for Selected Industries



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

1990 Utah State Compensation Survey of Salaries and Fringe Benefits

The State of Utah wants to know how state workers' salaries rank with their private counterparts. Therefore, state government surveys. And, the survey results provide wage information not available through other sources.

Editor's note: The 1990 Utah State Compensation Survey was a cooperative effort between the Utah State Department of Human Resource Management (DHRM) and the Utah Department of Employment Security. The primary purpose of the survey was to measure and compare salary and fringe benefit information in the local Utah market with the compensation paid to State of Utah employees.

This report summarizes the results of the 1990 Utah State Compensation Survey. It presents average and "middle range" salary information for the occupations included in the survey. It also includes a summary of employer-paid fringe benefits as a percent of average payroll costs.

Three-hundred Utah employers were included in the sample. They were re-

quested to complete both salary and fringe benefit questionnaires. Data were requested on salary structure and actual salaries paid to full-time workers in some 57 occupations. Survey occupations represent "working level" positions, those where incumbents are functioning at full performance levels.

To provide a viable representation of compensation in the Utah market, the sample of 300 employers was stratified by size (number of employees), industry, and geographic area. A total of 158 responses were received, for a response rate of 52.7 percent. Although these responding employers accounted for less than one percent of all employers in the State, the number of employees in these organizations accounted for 25 percent of all employ-

-
- *Survey occupations represent "working level" positions—where employees are functioning at full performance levels.*
 - *The survey response rate equaled nearly 53 percent.*
 - *The number of employees represented by responding employers equaled one-fourth of all employment in Utah.*
 - *Data was gathered from a broad spectrum of industrial sectors and employer sizes.*
 - *Sampled employers reported that fringe benefits accounted for an average of 31 percent of average monthly payroll.*

Continued on page 14

ment in Utah.

The sample covers a broad spectrum of Utah's industrial sectors. Industry sectors included in the survey were: mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation/communication/utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services (personal and business services, repair services, health services, legal services, and accounting and engineering services), and government (federal, state, and local jurisdictions, including school districts).

The data presented includes the weighted average monthly salary and the middle range of actual salaries for each of the occupations in the scope of the survey. The "middle range" is the middle 50 percent of the salary distribution for all responses in the occupation. That is, one-fourth of the salaries reported were below the low end of the middle range and one-fourth of the salaries reported were above the high end of the middle range. Salary data represents full-time workers and excludes overtime pay and bonuses. The reference date of the data was July 1, 1990.

Salary Tables

Salary data (weighted average and middle range) are provided in two tables. Also, the tables show the number of employers responding and the number of employees reported. Table A presents the overall results of the survey from all participants across the State. Table B covers salaries for employers responding from the Wasatch Front. The Wasatch Front includes Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Utah counties. To protect the confidential nature of individual employer salary information, data are provided only for occupations with responses from at least ten employers.

Fringe Benefits

The results of the fringe benefit survey are summarized on page 15. Fringe benefit in-

formation covers all employees. The summary presents estimates of the percentages of average monthly payroll for employer-paid benefits. Employers experienced difficulty in providing this information. Many could not complete the fringe benefit survey, or could only report part of the information requested. For these reasons, only a summary of the average and middle range of these figures are shown. View them only as approximations of the percent value of fringe benefits.

Fringe Benefit Survey Summary

In addition to the collection of salary information, data on the value of employer-paid fringe benefits was also requested of employers in the survey. A summary of the results of the fringe benefit survey is listed below. Fringe benefit results are in percent form. This figure represents the value of employer-paid fringe benefits as a percent of the employers overall average monthly salary. Both the average and the middle range of the percents of payroll are shown. They are provided for the overall total, by size of employer (number of employees), and by major industry sector. **These data are estimates and portray the fringe benefit information from a sample of employers. They should be used only as general indicators of the percent value of fringe benefits.**

The types of employer-paid fringe benefits *included* in the data are: life insurance; health insurance (family plan); dental insurance (family plan); vision insurance (family plan); short and long-term disability insurance; accidental death and dismemberment insurance; other insurance; legal assistance plan; retirement plan; supplementary retirement; FICA; worker's compensation; and unemployment insurance. Fringe benefits *excluded* in the calculation of the percents of payroll include employer-paid: sick leave; vacation leave; holidays; personal leave; funeral leave; jury leave; military leave; other leave; bonus pay; and overtime pay. ☐

John T. Mathews
Labor Market Economist

Table A.
July 1990 Utah State Compensation Survey
Weighted Average Monthly Salary And Middle Range Of Salaries

Occupation	Employers Responding	Employees Reported	Weighted Average Monthly Salary	Middle Range*	
Accountant	73	324	\$2,382	\$1,940	\$2,740
Accounting Tech II	87	952	1,407	1,340	1,860
Attorney, Staff II	21	108	3,552	3,250	4,440
Auditor	22	133	2,700	2,500	3,080
Boiler Operator, Journey	14	67	1,903	1,720	2,200
Carpenter, Journey	27	277	2,126	1,860	2,310
Civil Engineer II	10	185	2,775	2,700	2,870
Civil Engineer III	17	166	3,253	2,980	3,690
Computer Operator II	49	330	1,620	1,410	1,900
Computer Operator V (Shift Supv)	20	43	2,410	1,910	2,810
Custodian I	51	1,650	1,109	1,000	1,350
Data Process Svcs Tech II	16	81	1,682	1,210	1,860
Data Terminal Tech. II	36	1,300	1,298	1,100	1,420
Electrician, Journey	34	495	2,267	1,900	2,390
Engineer II	27	471	2,960	2,620	3,060
Engineer III	21	112	3,440	3,170	3,600
Engineering Tech. II	15	126	2,267	1,980	2,600
Food Service Worker II	24	830	1,074	860	1,130
General Maintenance Worker II	32	243	1,520	1,330	1,720
Groundskeeper I	32	374	1,235	1,130	1,460
Heavy Equip. Operator, Journey	29	561	2,060	1,860	2,380
Highway Patrol Trooper II	16	746	2,122	1,760	2,230
Human Resource Analyst II	38	73	2,506	2,140	2,800
Information Specialist	21	41	2,516	2,320	2,670
Laboratory Tech.	15	144	1,676	1,590	1,820
Maintenance Spec., Journey	35	503	2,152	1,860	2,280
Mechanic, Journey	46	702	2,148	1,830	2,280
Micrographics Tech. II	11	43	1,210	1,130	1,500
Nurse, Licensed Practical II	19	288	1,474	1,420	1,590
Nurse, RN - Clinical	17	753	2,256	2,020	2,400
Office Technician II	46	1,199	1,273	1,130	1,530
Painter, Journey	15	219	1,969	1,830	2,120
Plumber, Journey	17	191	1,923	1,780	2,140
Printer, Journey	18	101	1,857	1,630	2,080
Programmer Analyst II	38	522	2,922	2,500	3,090
Programmer II	38	260	2,173	2,000	2,680
Purchasing Agent III (Buyer)	53	317	2,182	1,700	2,790
Radio Dispatcher	13	205	1,512	1,410	1,560
Secretary	82	2,803	1,404	1,220	1,550
Secretary, Legal I	16	126	1,633	1,470	1,750
Social Worker (MSW)	11	159	2,258	2,200	2,380
Software Spec II (Sys Programmer)	25	243	3,262	2,790	3,440
Telecommunications Specialist I	14	101	2,370	2,160	2,710
Telephone Operator	63	263	1,150	1,000	1,340
Trainer II	15	68	2,799	2,250	3,190
Warehouse Worker	46	1,116	1,543	1,210	1,800
Welder, Journey	20	258	2,354	2,020	2,480

* Middle range is the range of salaries representing the middle 50 percent of the salary distribution for all responses in the occupation. One-fourth of salaries reported were below the low end of the middle range and one-fourth of salaries reported were above the high end of the middle range.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, November 1990.

Table B
July 1990 Utah State Compensation Survey
Weighted Average Monthly Salary And Middle Range Of Salaries
Wasatch Front Metro Area*

Occupation	Employers Responding	Employees Reported	Weighted Average Monthly Salary	Middle Range*	
Accountant	61	309	\$2,395	\$2,080	\$2,740
Accounting Tech II	74	929	1,410	1,350	1,900
Attorney, Staff II	19	104	3,693	3,260	4,300
Auditor	19	130	2,803	2,630	3,110
Boiler Operator, Journey	10	58	2,196	1,720	2,380
Carpenter, Journey	26	269	2,146	1,820	2,320
Civil Engineer III	16	165	3,424	2,980	3,690
Computer Operator II	41	315	1,597	1,420	1,970
Computer Operator V (Shift Supv)	19	42	2,336	1,920	2,740
Custodian I	38	1,524	1,113	980	1,360
Data Process Svcs Tech II	15	80	1,637	1,240	1,840
Data Terminal Tech. II	32	1,289	1,302	1,100	1,420
Electrician, Journey	29	481	2,279	1,970	2,400
Engineer II	22	459	2,979	2,660	3,060
Engineer III	19	110	3,441	3,280	3,580
Engineering Tech. II	13	124	2,356	2,120	2,630
Food Service Worker II	18	774	1,095	920	1,340
General Maintenance Worker II	26	222	1,542	1,360	1,810
Groundskeeper I	25	357	1,359	1,130	1,550
Heavy Equip. Operator, Journey	23	432	2,059	2,010	2,380
Highway Patrol Trooper II	13	712	2,170	1,760	2,270
Human Resource Analyst II	32	66	2,501	2,120	2,830
Information Specialist	20	37	2,519	2,420	2,620
Laboratory Tech.	13	137	1,769	1,710	1,860
Maintenance Spec., Journey	26	448	2,176	1,970	2,280
Mechanic, Journey	38	649	2,201	1,910	2,310
Micrographics Tech. II	11	43	1,269	1,130	1,500
Nurse, Licensed Practical II	14	229	1,518	1,420	1,590
Nurse, RN - Clinical	12	698	2,460	2,160	2,500
Office Technician II	40	1,057	1,364	1,150	1,530
Painter, Journey	14	212	1,968	1,830	2,170
Plumber, Journey	16	178	1,953	1,790	2,170
Printer, Journey	17	100	1,841	1,630	2,080
Programmer Analyst II	36	520	2,894	2,550	3,120
Programmer II	34	255	2,197	2,000	2,740
Purchasing Agent III (Buyer)	45	306	2,197	1,760	2,800
Radio Dispatcher	11	200	1,543	1,510	1,560
Secretary	65	2,618	1,430	1,290	1,590
Secretary, Legal I	13	122	1,712	1,570	1,750
Social Worker (MSW)	10	158	2,260	2,200	2,400
Software Spec II (Sys Programmer)	22	237	3,261	2,790	3,440
Telecommunications Specialist I	14	101	2,279	1,730	2,860
Telephone Operator	55	254	1,158	1,020	1,360
Trainer II	14	67	2,823	2,330	3,470
Warehouse Worker	39	1,057	1,554	1,240	1,810
Welder, Journey	17	245	2,365	2,020	2,480

* Includes Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Utah Counties.

** Middle range is the range of salaries representing the middle 50 percent of the salaries distribution for all responses in the occupation. One-fourth of salaries reported were below the low end of the middle range and one-fourth of salaries reported were above the high end of the middle range.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, November 1990.

Table C
July 1990 Utah Compensation Survey
Fringe Benefits

Category	Percent of Average Monthly Payroll for Employer-Paid Fringe Benefits	
	Average	Middle Range
Overall Total	31%	25% - 36%
By Size of Employer (Number of Employees)		
Small (20 to 249)	30%	23% - 36%
Medium (250 to 499)	28%	23% - 36%
Large (500 or more)	33%	32% - 35%
By Major Industry*		
Manufacturing	28%	24% - 34%
Trade	28%	20% - 33%
Service	31%	24% - 38%
Government	34%	30% - 37%

* Insufficient response from employers in the mining, construction, transportation, and finance industry sectors precluded the release of benefit percentages.

Job Service Continues to Add Data to Electronic Bulletin Board



Labor Market Information Services has added several items to its electronic bulletin board. You can now access:

- **Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index Data**
- **Agricultural Wage Surveys**
- **Press Releases**
- **Final Third Quarter 1990 Nonfarm Job Data**

■ **1989 and 1990 Annual Average Unemployment Rates by County**

■ **Occupations in Demand at Local Job Service Offices**

Data is usually available through the bulletin board significantly ahead of the same printed information.

Most of the files are in ASCII format. However, LOTUS 123, and dBASE files can be added to the system if demand warrants.

In the near future, Labor Market Information Services will add the entire Utah labor force/nonfarm job data base to the bulletin board.

If you would like to access the bulletin board through your personal computer, please contact Dwight Norris at (801) 533-2748. Dwight manages the bulletin board and has all the answers about signing on. Access to the board is provided at no charge and callers may dial in on a statewide "800" number. □

Summary

November 1990 Area Wage Survey

Salt Lake City - Ogden, Utah, Metropolitan Area

Occupation	Weekly Earnings		Occupation	Hourly Earnings	
	Average	Middle Range		Average	Middle Range
Office Workers			Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant Workers (Hr. Earnings)		
Secretaries	\$396.50	\$321.50 - 467.00	Maintenance Carpenters	13.16	12.98 - 13.93
Secretaries I	288.50	252.00 - 316.50	Maintenance Electricians	13.25	11.47 - 14.22
Secretaries II	340.50	286.00 - 386.00	Maintenance Machinists	12.94	11.45 - 14.22
Secretaries III	407.00	345.50 - 465.00	Maintenance Mechanics (machinery)	12.25	11.63 - 13.33
Secretaries IV	513.00	458.50 - 563.00	Motor Vehicle Mechanics	14.75	12.49 - 16.42
Typists	285.50	253.00 - 316.00	Maintenance Workers (General)	8.47	6.97 - 9.77
Typists I	284.50	248.00 - 320.00	Tool and Die Makers	14.84	13.00 - 16.65
Word Processors	329.50	290.00 - 357.50			
Word Processors I	313.00	283.50 - 357.50	Material Movement and Custodial Workers (Hr. Earnings)		
Word Processors II	345.00	311.50 - 370.50	Truckdrivers	11.30	9.50 - 15.80
Key Entry Operators	282.50	256.00 - 308.00	Truckdrivers, light truck (under 1 1/2 tons)	4.81	3.92 - 5.30
Key Entry Operators I	277.00	230.50 - 308.00	Truckdrivers, medium truck (1 1/2 to 4 ton inclusive, 6 wheels)	11.21	7.73 - 15.80
Key Entry Operators II	287.00	263.00 - 310.00	Truckdrivers, heavy truck (over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)	12.38	9.50 - 15.80
File Clerks	203.50	184.50 - 212.50	Truckdrivers, Tractor - Trailer	12.87	10.27 - 15.80
File Clerks I	194.00	184.50 - 210.00	Shippers	7.28	5.31 - 8.89
Messengers	235.00	207.50 - 258.50	Receivers	8.43	7.00 - 10.25
Receptionists	242.50	207.50 - 271.50	Shippers and Receivers	9.37	7.95 - 10.90
Switchboard Operators	226.50	196.00 - 244.00	Warehousemen	8.42	6.77 - 9.50
Switchboard Operators/Receptionists	253.00	219.00 - 268.00	Order Fillers	9.14	7.69 - 10.25
Order Clerks	292.00	240.00 - 327.00	Shipping Packers	7.05	4.70 - 8.95
Order Clerks I	267.00	233.50 - 307.50	Material Handling Laborers	11.67	6.50 - 15.75
Order Clerks II	346.50	317.00 - 360.00	Forklift Operators	9.68	8.30 - 10.28
Accounting Clerks	324.00	260.00 - 373.00	Guards	4.92	4.25 - 5.20
Accounting Clerks I	296.50	253.00 - 332.00	Guards I	4.83	4.15 - 5.10
Accounting Clerks II	413.50	338.00 - 470.00	Guards II	6.53	5.50 - 7.30
Accounting Clerks III	404.50	355.00 - 438.00	Janitors, Porters, and Cleaners	5.67	4.25 - 6.70
Accounting Clerks IV					
Payroll Clerks	332.00	244.00 - 390.00			
Professional and Technical Workers			SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Area Wage Survey, Salt Lake City - Ogden, Utah Metropolitan Area, November, 1990 (Bulletin 3055-46).		
Computer Systems Analysts (Business)	791.50	667.00 - 905.00	Bureau of Labor Statistics Releases Salt Lake/Ogden Area Wage Survey		
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) I	601.00	533.50 - 662.50	This table summarizes data recently released by the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. To order the full publication—including wage rates, occupational descriptions, and methodology, send \$1.75 (payable to the Superintendent of Documents) to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, IL 60690.		
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) II	776.00	724.00 - 833.50	Any questions about the data should be referred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Federal Office Building, 911 Walnut Street, 15th Floor, Kansas City, MO 64106; telephone (816) 426-2481.		
Computer Systems Analysts (Business) III	918.50	845.00 - 970.00			
Computer Systems Analysts IV	1,037.50	991.00 - 1,068.00			
Computer Programmers (Business)	604.00	525.00 - 702.50			
Computer Programmers (Business) II	524.50	453.00 - 611.50			
Computer Programmers (Business) III	674.00	635.00 - 723.00			
Computer Operators	396.50	331.00 - 420.00			
Computer Operators I	282.00	269.00 - 290.00			
Computer Operators II	356.50	321.00 - 359.00			
Computer Operators III	455.00	372.50 - 504.00			
Drafters	474.50	405.00 - 552.50			
Drafters III	444.00	389.50 - 490.00			
Drafters IV	495.50	452.00 - 543.00			
Electronic Technicians	569.00	467.50 - 637.00			
Electronic Technicians I	353.00	316.00 - 383.50			
Electronic Technicians II	560.00	459.00 - 637.00			
Electronic Technicians III	623.00	552.50 - 733.00			

Labor Surplus Areas

The U.S. Department of Labor has classified the following as "labor surplus areas."

*Carbon County
Duchesne County
Emery County
Garfield County
Grand County
Juab County
Morgan County
Ogden City
Piute County
San Juan County
Sanpete County
Utah County
Wasatch County
Wayne County*

Employers located in labor surplus areas can be given preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts. The aim is to direct the government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need.

An area is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate

for all States (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous two calendar years. During periods of high unemployment—when the 2-year average for all States registers 8.3 or above—an area is classified as a labor surplus area if its unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years was 10 percent or more. This list is updated each year on October 1.



Data Definitions

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Employed Persons—Civilians who did any work as paid employees, worked more than 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family business, or were temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes. Each person is counted only once.

Unemployed Persons—Civilians who had no employment, were available for work, and made specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job or waiting to report for a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian Labor Force—Employed persons plus unemployed persons. Individuals are counted by place of residence.

Unemployment Rate—Unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Nonfarm Employment—A count of jobs by place of work for the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid/volunteer workers, military personnel, Central Intelligence Agency employees, and employees of the National Security Agency. Includes salaried officers of corporations.

Production and Related Workers—Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers closely associated with the production process.

Average Weekly Hours—The average hours for which pay was received during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Includes paid holidays, vacations, and sick leave.

Average Weekly Earnings—Includes hourly and incentive pay and is reported before deductions. Includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave.

Initial Claims—Request by an individual following a period of unemployment to determine entitlement to compensation under unemployment insurance laws.

Weeks Claimed—Requests for weekly unemployment insurance benefits filed by claimants.

Insured Unemployment Rate—The ratio of (1) the number of weeks claimed by individuals under the unemployment compensation program to (2) average employment covered by the program.

Reserve Fund Balance—Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.



Utah Labor Market Report

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The Utah Labor Market Report is published by the Labor Market Information Services Division of the Utah Department of Employment Security, 174 Social Hall Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah. To order this publication, call (801) 533-2293.

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